

For Humanity's Sake.

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Moses Kamoff, a Jew in Russia, in pursuing his studies discovered things that other men coveted. One of them was a dye for weavers. It was a popular color at once. A certain weaver saw that there was money in it, and because he could not buy the secret at his own price he went to the police and charged the Jew with talking treason. His evidence was unsupported, but it was enough. At twenty-three years of age, just as he was about to graduate with honors, Moses started out one evening to pay a visit to a young lady. That was the last heard of him for six years. Then a pardoned convict returned from Siberia to say that he had met him there.

Six years later, after serving in the mines for twelve years, Moses Kamoff received a pardon and returned home. A pardon for what? He had been punished again for being loyal. The czar had no more loyal subjects in all the Russian. He had not expected or asked for a pardon. They simply removed his chains one day and told him he was to return. He reached home old and bent and a stranger even to his mother. He was glad, and yet in the midst of his gladness he was told that that was not the end. When the Russian police have once arrested a man he is never forgotten. They follow him up. He is fair game. A relative had died and left Moses fairly wealthy. He had not been home a month when the police began to bleed him. He must pay for being let alone. He wanted to live quietly and obey all laws and praise the czar, but it would not do. He must pay so much money per week to pay his fines that it ruined him.

In two years more he became but little better than a beggar. The police had stripped him. Then Moses found a situation with a chemist, but held it only a week. The man had to let him go or be arrested himself as a sympathizer with a suspect. The quicksilver mines of Siberia had made a wretched old man of him, but he shouldered a peddler's pack and began a tramp. In three days he was arrested and his goods confiscated. Two weeks later a man who was giving him food and lodgings and sympathy were warned and had to drive him from their doors. He was arrested as a street beggar and kept for weeks in a cell. Whenever he got free the police were ready with another complaint.

There came a winter's night when Moses Kamoff huddled in a doorway, weak with hunger and exhaustion and knowing that he was freezing to death. He was glad of it. After death the police could not longer persecute him. In their rage they might kick his frozen body, but all feeling would have passed from it. In half an hour the man would have been dead had not the door opened and a hand drawn him inside. He was given food and drink and a comfortable bed, and he awoke next morning to find himself still alive. He knew at sight to what class his rescuer belonged. He was an anarchist. If he hadn't private wrongs to avenge, then he would avenge the wrongs of the public. The man knew Kamoff by sight and had heard the story of his wrongs, and he argued that the Jew would be fierce for revenge. It was but natural that he should have been. For two days and nights the old man was fed and made comfortable, and then the other said to him:

"You will not betray me, for you have suffered. I have also won your gratitude. The police have hounded you to the brink of the grave. It is time you turned and had your revenge. It is for me to show you how you can secure it and run no risk."

"I am a loyal man and wish only to obey the law," answered Kamoff.

"Yes, you have been loyal, but the police have punished you for it. For years I have worked on an invention that I might make myself feared. I have suffered almost as much as you have, but it is over and done with now. Tonight we will both begin our revenge."

And with that and trembling and laughing in his excitement the anarchist brought out a rifle. Its power was compressed air and its bullet an explosive one. Its discharge made no sound. There was neither smell nor smoke nor flame. Once on a house-top with the weapon one could shoot down a pedestrian a block away, and no living man could tell from whence the bullet came. It could be fired from any ambush in the suburbs from behind a wall or tree or bush. From window or house roof the car could be picked off as he rode out. Officials could be shot down one after another, and those who lived would carry worse than death in their hearts. Kamoff looked the weapon over and over again. He saw that it would do as its inventor said. It was a terrible weapon even in the hands of a coward. There was death wherever it pointed—grim, swift, mysterious death. In a day he could revenge his years of wrongs. A smile came to his face as he thought of this. Then it faded as he thought of humanity. It was giving one man the power of life and death over hundreds, thousands, and that man with the last to kill in his heart. It was whole-sale murder. It was inhumanity. It was tragedy inconceivable.

When he had looked at the gun a long time Kamoff rose up and, putting all his strength into the blow, brought the barrel down upon a heavy wooden chair, and the labor of years was gone in a moment. Then he threw down the pieces and stood, with folded arms and bowed head, and did not even cry out at the stab that reached his heart. He had died for humanity's sake.

M. QUAD.

A Hot Spot.

You cannot speak of living when the temperature night and day is 100. It is but a mere existence. And such is life in the valley of Peshawar, at the southwest corner of India, in the months of July and August.

FIRES 12 SHOTS AT NORWAY KING

Swede's Bullets Enter Windows of Room

WHERE COUPLE WERE

Won't Sit, But They Had Just Moved to Another Residence—The Would-Be Assassin. Captured.

Christiania, Norway, March 11.—Attempting to assassinate King Haakon, as unknown Swede fired ten rifle shots at a window of the royal palace yesterday.

The members of the royal family were all away, and the man is believed to have fired at one of the palace attendants whom he saw inside. Several of the balls smashed the glass and buried themselves in the palace walls. No one was hit.

The would-be assassin had concealed himself in the palace grounds, where, had he been a better marksman, he could hardly have failed to pick off anyone he could see inside the building.

The police seized him before he could escape. He refused to give his name, but boldly declared he was trying to kill the king. Ten ball cartridges were still in his possession when he was arrested.

It is as yet uncertain whether the prisoner is a terrorist or a lunatic. From the fact that he is a Swede it appears that brooding over the separation between Sweden and Norway may have turned an already weak mind and led him to suppose he was avenging his country's wrongs.

Anarchy has never gained much foothold either in Norway or Sweden. Those elements of the population which favor a republican form of government mainly include enlightened politicians who would not think of resorting to assassination.

Under rigorous cross-examination at police headquarters the would-be assassin of King Haakon admitted that his name is Johannes Gran, a blacksmith, and a resident of Christiania for several years.

As his motive he declared that a Danish king has no business in Norway, and that no monarch is entitled to such liberal pay for his services as Haakon receives.

Physicians who have examined him say there is little doubt that the prisoner is insane.

LYING IN POOL OF BLOOD.

John Kane of Poulney, aged 65; Had Fallen Down Stairs.

Poulney, March 11.—Apparently overcome by one of the spells of dizziness with which he was known to be afflicted, John Kane, aged 65 years, well known in this part of Vermont as a peddler of tinware and other goods, fell downstairs at his home on Main street some time Sunday night, and was killed by striking on his head.

Kane lived alone in the house, his wife having died some years ago. He had been successful in business and was in comfortable circumstances. He was last seen on Saturday night at the Arcade restaurant, where he was in the habit of taking his meals, and had previously attended the services at the Catholic church, of which he was a member.

Mr. B. Carney and Edward McGraw, who live nearby the house, heard Mr. Kane's horse kicking the sides of the stall in the barn and made an investigation. Being unable to arouse Mr. Kane, they finally decided to enter the house. The body of Mr. Kane was found at the foot of the stairs in the front hall, lying in a pool of blood, which had been flowing from a deep gash in his head. It was evident that he had fallen downstairs and met instant death from a fracture of the skull when his head struck the railing.

Mr. Kane is survived by two daughters, Miss Mary Kane of New York and Miss Bridget Kane of Burlington. He had always been a resident of this town.

PUPILS ESCAPED BIG SCHOOL FIRE BY MINUTES.

Structure at Napoleon, O., Is Destroyed Chicago Official Seeks Arrest of Janitors After Inquiry There

Toledo, March 11.—The school building at Napoleon, O., the largest of the kind in the state, burned yesterday, loss \$110,000.

A repetition of the Collingwood horror possibly was averted by only a quarter of an hour, as the children were on their way to school and some were in the yard when the fire broke out. Only two persons were in the building at the time and they were driven out by the smoke. The building is a total loss. Eight hundred pupils were enrolled.

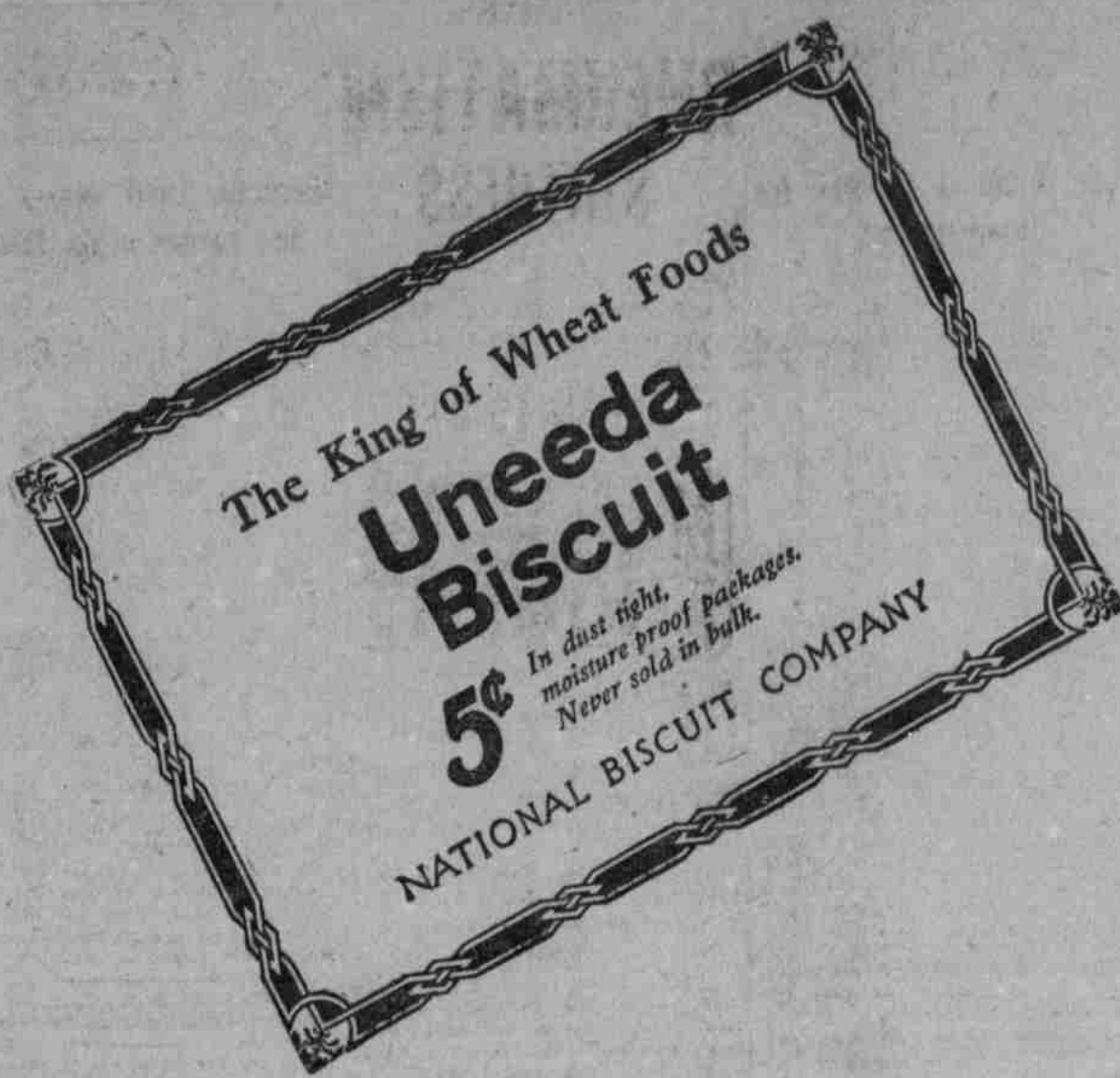
ASKS SENATE FOR \$50,000 TO PURCHASE AN AIRSHIP

Bankhead Introduces Bill to Buy New York's Machine.

Washington, March 11.—Senator Bankhead of Alabama introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the purchase of an airship of new and perfected design built by John Mason Jones of New York.

Death Penalty Stands.

Boston, March 10.—The state senate yesterday refused to reconsider the rejection of any of the bills which have been advocated by Senator James H. Vane for the abolition of the death penalty for murder in this state. Senator Vane, in pleading for reconsideration, referred to the verdict of guilt in the nine degree returned against the nine men in Boston Saturday, saying that unless something intervened these nine men would be executed.—A spectacle demoralizing in the extreme and one to be abhorred by all.



WORK FOR THE LABEL.

Methods Employed by the Women of Greater New York.

An interesting department in the Women's Trade Union League of Greater New York is its union label work, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The work is in charge of its label committee, which consists of five young ladies.

Much of the label work the league has accomplished has been for the printers' label, because it has had special opportunities in that direction. One of the regulations of the Women's Trade Union league is that no literature shall be circulated or distributed at its rooms that does not bear the union label. As a consequence, notices, circulars, reports, etc., have been turned back to the senders because they were minus the label. This, followed up by suggestions from the committee as to the advantages of using the label, has resulted in many cases in the use of the hall mark of the Allied Printing Trades.

The label work of the league has been primarily to acquaint its own members with label goods and where to purchase them. To do this several unique features have been instituted which have called forth strong praise from trades unionists. In the first place, the committee collected placards displaying the different union labels, and perhaps there is no larger or better collection unless it is the Norfolk exhibit of the American Federation of Labor. Another method for familiarizing members and friends with the different labels was the employment of label directories got up by the committee in which each label was displayed, with a list of retail-dealers carrying the goods. These directories assisted materially toward the recent publication of the Union Goods Directory.

The "label talks" of the Women's Trade Union league are unique in labor circles. Armed with a sample of each union label, the committee visits a union, a woman's auxiliary or a woman's club, and the chairman of the committee or some other member displays the different labels, telling interestingly about each one, where found on the article and where the goods may be purchased. "Label talks" are also held at the league frequently which are attended largely by unionists as well as members of the league and their friends. These meetings give opportunity for members of the different unions to tell of their own label and distribute souvenirs and literature.

It will be seen that the work of this committee is an integral part of the main work of the league—i. e., to organize women into trades unions of the American Federation of Labor, as it is recognized that a demand for the label organizes both men and women and makes the money they are obliged to spend for the necessities of life a defense fund for union labor.

LABOR BRIEFS.

There are about fifteen international labor organizations outside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. The most important of those not affiliated are some of the big railroad brotherhoods, the Bricklayers and Masons' International, the Western Federation of Miners and the Knights of Labor.

The National Glass Bottle Blowers' union has recently purchased \$250,000 United States 4 per cent thirty year bonds as part of the investment of its reserve and defense fund.

Full River Splainers' union recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birthday.

It is announced that Thomas R. Hickey of Brockton, who led the Brockton movement against the Boot and Shoe Workers' national officers, has resigned his position as agent of the Independent Lasters' union and is to engage in business in Brockton.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has reaffirmed his former decision that delegates from the Women's Label league are not entitled to voice or vote in the Lynn Central Labor union.

Quick Work.

"I am a lover of truth."

"You surprise me. How long have the two of you been acquainted?"

New York Tribune.

OPERA HOUSE NOTES.

"An Old Sweetheart of Mine."

Worry, the disease of the age, would be a thing of the past if we could live the life out in the open that is depicted in W. A. Whitecar's new romance of Western Texas, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine." Here all is primeval. Right is right and wrong is wrong. There are some of the fine discriminations that make for unrighteousness that so beset



SCENE FROM "AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE."

and hedge about the life of the thickly populated and much too much governed city. Life is very real and earnest, and so Richard Barrington found it when he dropped out of sight of his cronies in New York and took his place among the others who made up the little gathering that answered to the name of workers on "Bar Z." This intensely fascinating story will be shown at the opera house on Friday evening with Mr. Whitecar in his original character of Richard Barrington, alias Dick Scott.

Round Farthings.

Round farthings were not coined until the year 1210. Before then pennies broken into four pieces made farthings.

Heavy Earrings.

The wearing of earrings was so general in Rome and the jewels were so heavy that there were professionals known as ear healers, who tended the ears of ladies who had torn or injured the lobes with the weight of the pendants.

Denmark's Ax.

Capital punishment in Denmark is executed publicly with the ax. If several are to be decapitated on the same date, one is not present while another is executed.

LABOR GOSSIP.

The United Mine Workers refused to endorse the filing of local unions or individual members for violating contracts with operators.

The International Association of Fur Workers will meet in annual convention in Toronto on April 8.

William Dobson of North Adams was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer of the Bricklayers and Masons' union.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen now has 455 lodges, with a total membership of 30,451 and a cash balance of \$27,906.94.

Trainmen and conductors on sixty-five railroads east of Chicago are voting on unioning to ask for increased wages. A demand for a raise of 20 per cent is being voted upon. It may take a year before the result of the ballot is settled and the demand put up to the road officials. In the meantime there will be no strike, it is announced.

GET IN THE OUTSIDERS.

Employers are constantly seeking to extend and enlarge the responsibility of the unions, and to meet this responsibility it is incumbent upon the labor organizations to exercise jurisdiction over all men employed in the same shop, over all those working at a given trade or calling. Otherwise the union will be powerless to enforce any contract it may make regulating wages, hours and conditions of employment in that shop or industry.

NEW HEAD OF MINERS.

President-elect Lewis a Man of Force and Ability.

The nineteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, recently held in Indianapolis, was one of the most important gatherings held in the history of the organization. The announcement of the election of T. L. Lewis to succeed John Mitchell as president of the union was made, and it is likely that the policy that up to the present time, has been pursued under the direction of Mitchell will be modified to suit the views of Mr. Lewis.

For a number of years Tom Lewis has held the position of vice president and headed a minority faction in the union which has been in favor of more radical action than that sanctioned by Mitchell. Owing to the high favor in which Mitchell was held the policies of the leaders of this coterie were almost always relegated to the background. This statement is affirmed by the words of the retiring president to the delegates to the recent convention when he said: "During the nine years that I have been president I have been president absolutely. There has been no power to direct my affairs and my opinions except my conscience."

It is a well known fact that Mitchell desired W. B. Wilson to succeed him, as he believed he would in a large part carry out the policies which he had pursued. But in spite of the fact that Congressman Wilson had the moral support of Mitchell such was the popularity of Vice President Lewis that he was elected president by a majority of nearly 3,000 votes.

Mr. Lewis was born at Locust Gap, Northumberland county, Pa., July 25, 1855, and began his mining career at the age of seven years as a slate picker on the breakers at Newport. He is now known as Wanamie. He first came into prominence at the age of seventeen years in connection with the Knights of Labor movement. Later he moved to Bridgeport, O., where he dug coal in the mines of the Wheeling Creek company for three years, and in 1892 gave up his work to accept the position of secretary-treasurer of the Ohio miners' organization. In 1900 he was chosen national vice president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The miners all over the country as well as those of this district have much to be grateful for in the services which Vice President Lewis has performed so successfully in their behalf. When the Hocking Valley operators refused to attend the joint convention in 1899, it was Lewis who persuaded them to sign the agreement made at Pittsburgh. In 1900 he was assigned to the southwest and held eighteen meetings in twelve days. He organized five mines and helped lay the foundation on which later was established the joint agreement in the southwest. Mr. Lewis assumes office on April 1.—Buffalo News.

To Strengthen Eyesight.

Eyes may often be strengthened by several times each day lightly pressing the eyeballs. Always rub from the nose toward the temples; also dash the eyes frequently with cold water—in fact, whenever the face is washed.

Lighter Than Cork.

The pith of the sunflower has a specific gravity of .028, or about one-eighth that of cork.

An Odd Steeple.

There is a church in the city of Cork, Ireland, which is known for miles around on account of the peculiarity of its steeple. The steeple is built of two different colored stones, two sides being built in white and the other two in red stone.

House Roofs In the Orient.

Eastern roofs are generally flat for comfort during the summer season. The roofs of houses in the east are often used as outdoor gardens. The Greeks gave the roof a slight elevation in the middle. The Romans increased it to one-fifth of the span. The high pointed roofs of modern times are of German origin.

Brandy.

Brandy was first used medicinally, and miraculous cures were ascribed to its employment.

NO CHECK ON JAPAN---YET

Britain Denies Action on China

JAPAN, HOWEVER, MUST

Communicate Intentions—This Secured by the Japanese Alliance—Status of Case Reported to Earl Grey By Komura.

London, March 11.—The report from Tokio that the British government had asked Japan, through her ambassador here, Count Komura, what steps she proposed taking in the Tatsu Maru case, and that Great Britain had advised arbitration, was denied yesterday both by the British Foreign Office and Count Komura. Baron Komura yesterday simply communicated to Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, the actual status of the case. An official of the foreign office said yesterday that the incident had not reached the stage at which Japan, under Article 1 of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, must communicate with her ally.

The dispatch referred to above stated that when the British government was informed of Japan's announcement that, in the event of a refusal by China to entertain her demands, Japan proposed to take "independent action" the British foreign office asked Count Komura, the Japanese ambassador in London, what steps Japan proposed to take, calling his attention to the clause in the treaty with Great Britain covering the question of war between Japan and any other nation. Great Britain's interest therein being understood here. Ambassador Komura, being unable to give a definite answer, asked the foreign office in Tokio for information, which found the attitude of the British government an unexpected phase in the situation. It is stated here that the British government is advising arbitration on the question of the restoration of the arms seized and has pointed out the advisability of Japan's admitting the moral side of the question although that nation is doubtless technically correct. This new turn of events has created a deadlock here and the foreign office is now awaiting advice from Ambassador Komura.

NOTHING SERIOUS, THINKS WU.

Chinese Minister Makes Formal Call on Secretary Root.

Washington, March 11.—Wu Ting-fang, the newly appointed Chinese minister to the United States, made a formal call yesterday on Secretary Root. He also took the first steps toward his presentation to the president, which will probably take place Wednesday. Mr. Wu said he had received no news from his government respecting the controversy with Japan over the seizure of the steamer Tatsu. "I do not think anything serious will come from the affair," he said. "However, I am not officially authorized to say this, it is simply my private opinion."

CANADIAN ENVOY FOR JAPAN.

Will Superintend Working of The Emigration Agreement.

Ottawa, March 11.—R. L. Drury of Victoria, B. C., has been appointed to Japan as representative of the Canadian government to supervise the agreement made by Mr. Lominex with the Japanese government regarding the emigration of Japanese to Canada. Drury will be attached to the British embassy, and will discharge his duties under Sir Claude MacDonald.

CHINA'S BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE.

Action Suggested By Mass Meeting at Canton.

Canton, March 11.—A monster meeting was held here last night to resist the demand of the Japanese government for the release of the Tatsu Maru. The meeting was attended by a great number of prominent persons, who vigorously asserted China's sovereign rights. A resolution was adopted to the effect that, failing the confiscation of the ship and her cargo, a boycott would be inaugurated against Japanese manufacturers.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS TO BE ABOUT \$900,000,000.

So Says Tawney—New Battleships, However, Will Swell Total.

Washington, March 11.—At the White House yesterday Representative Tawney chairman of the House committee on appropriations, who had called on the president at the latter's request to discuss legislation, expressed the opinion that the appropriations of Congress at this session would be kept within \$900,000,000, exclusive of those for battleships. If there were to be two new battleships, he said, the total would be about \$920,000,000, and if four, \$940,000,000. The total appropriations in the past Congress, he pointed out, were about \$920,000,000.

THREE PART OF HUMAN LEG AT A DIVINITY PROFESSOR.

Medical Students at University of Chicago, Face Suspension.

Chicago, March 11.—Twenty-eight medical students of the university of Chicago are facing suspension because one of their number threw a piece of a human leg from the dissecting room at a divinity professor. The professor complained to President Harry Pratt Judson.

Dr. J. Gordon Wilson and Dr. Basil Harvey in charge of a section in anatomy, questioned the entire class of twenty-eight students yesterday, but were unable to bring a confession from any one.

The guilty student is declared to have been willing to confess and take the consequences, but the other members of the class refused to let him do so.

Sloan's Liniment

is the best for

Rheumatism

because it penetrates and kills the pain instantly, quickens the circulation, assists the secretion of poisons through the pores of the skin, imparts elasticity to the muscles and joints, and gives permanent relief. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

THE SCRAP BOOK

Wanted Sport.

Some years ago Jude's was a noted concert hall in Dublin, and late in the evening the fun was generally fast and furious.

A young Englishman bent on seeing life went there one evening, but expressed himself disappointed with the slowness of the place to a Hibernian friend he met there.

"Would you really like to see a row?" said Pat.

"Yes," said the Englishman.

Pat filled a tumbler with cold water and threw it across the table into his face, saying, "Now, hit the man next to you, and we'll have some grand sport."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

How He Liked Married Life.

Governor Yardman of Mississippi tells of a colored citizen of that state who gave a justice of the peace a big fat possum as a wedding fee.

A year after the justice on meeting the ducky asked:

"Joe, how do you like married life?"

"Well, nah," answered Joe ruefully, "all I kin say is I wish I'd eat dat possum."

Spring Fever.

The catalogues are coming in.

With lovely lists of flowers and seeds

And pictured squashes, beets and peas.

But not one word about the weeds.

They look so brilliant and so gay

That scores of disappointed men

Make up their minds, when spring arrives,

To go to gardening again.

How strange it is, when fall has come

And everything has turned out wrong,

The gardener feels so much inclined

To sell his garden for a song.

But when springtime comes, and all

The catalogues appear, why then

The man who always failed decides

To go to gardening again.

Captain Puts on His Red Necktie.

No matter how small the vessel or

how impecunious may be the skipper,

there is always a "holled" shirt and

a clean collar laid carefully away to be

worn when the craft enters port. At

sea the captain may be very rough in

his attire, but the approach to land

finds him combing his hair and copping

his whiskers, if he has any, and the

collar is donned, also a red necktie,

which usually is flamboyant red.

Even the poorest men who bring ves-

sels to Boston to secure loads of lum-

ber for South American ports dress as

neatly as possible when the customs

boarding officer is expected to come

alongside to inspect the ship's papers.

And the mates slick up, too, when

their floating home is nearing port, so

that the "old man," as the captain is

familiarly termed behind his back, may

not carry off all the honors of the oc-

casión.—Boston Herald.

The Wrong Bell.

"I hear that you proposed to Miss

Fliertleigh and then backed out of it.

Why?"

"Because when she said 'Yes' her